editorial in the Independent:

recently undertook to explain the by saying that the laws were printed but no appropriation had been made by the Legislature for their distri-bution. Acting upon this suggestion, one of our officials wrote to the Secretary of Sofar as the origin of species of plants

can I tell when they will be."

Now, somebody is to blame for all this;
we trust we shall be informed who it is.

For the Intelligencer.

Darwinism has a direct bearing upon certain great religious questions. It is therefore to be studied, not merely as a therefore hot also as something matter of science, but also as something which affects our faith in regard to spirit-

nal things. In this presentation of the subject it seems to be proper at the outset to state as clearly as possible the true attude of this hypothesis towards religion. There is the greater necessity for this, because of the vague and uncertain opinions which are affoat in the public mind in regard to

This is the first question which here presents itself. The answer to it must vary according to what is meant by atheism. The theory as held by any of its leading exponents does not of necessity in-volve a deniel that there is a God of some Even Herbert Spencer, who, in his system of Philosophy, reduces all our knowledge to the two facts, "That force knowledge to the two facts, "That force is," and "that force is persistent," rebels against a charge of atheism. He professes merely to claim that God, if he does exist, is unknowable. Huxley starts with water operation of natural laws, in accordance and force, and leaves room for a Creator with which they have been evolved from antecedent to them. As for Darwin, he seems to be careful to let it be understood that he recognizes a Divine Being, and traces back the universe of nature to Him satisfactor. He speaks of the Creator as having impressed on matter the laws, by the operation of which all plants and animals, including man, have been developed. It is even claimed that our conception of the relation of God to the universe, instead of being lowered, is rather hereby exalted. The last sentence in the "Origin of Species" is: "There as formed man of the dust of the ground, is formed man of the dust of the ground, that he recognizes a Divine Being, and in the "Origin of Species" is: "There is grandeur in this view of life, with its and breathed into his nostrils the breath several powers, having been originally of life, and man became a living soul.

Darwinism tells us as to the condit or into one; and that while this planet has gone circling on, according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being

IT ALIENATES GOD PROM HIS WORKS But if by atheism is meant not a theoretical denial of a Divine Being, practical ignoring of his living connection with his works, in a large measure it may with his works, in a large incessary to be justly charged against this hypothesis. According to it millions upon millions of ages ago life was introduced into one or more germs in the world. This may more germs in the world. This may have been the work of a Creator. But since then the Almighty practically has had nothing to do with the evolution of plants and animals which has occurred. Development is a blind processs of unconscious force. There are, to be sure, points at which nothing less than divine power can account for the great leaps which are But such supernatural interference is not allowed, according to this by pothesis. God for unnumbered a assumed to have had no more to do the process than if he had brought forth the original germs and then expired nature. The adaptation and order and beauty in the world are not to be attributed to infinite wisdom and divine will. They have appeared as a hap-hazard result of the struggle for existence and sexlection which have gone on amon plants and animals. Even man with a his physical, mental and moral powers, is not an example of the wisdom and power of his Maker. Blind laws have produced

IS DARWINISM MATERIALISTIC?

Materialism has been defined to be that system which ignores the distinction between matter and mind, and refers all the phenomena of the world, whether phenomena of the world, whether phenomena is the world whether phenomena is the w tween matter and mind, and refers all the phenomena of the world, whether physical, vital, or mental to the functions of matter. As evolution is taught by some, according to the above definition, it is unequestionably materialistic. Huxley, for example, starts with matter and extend the phenomena of the world should be above definition, it is unequestionably materialistic. Huxley, for example, starts with matter and extend the phenomena of the world should be a properly to a support of the should be a support of the phenomena of the world should be a support of the phenomena of the world, whether physical phenomena of the world, whether phenomena of the world, whether physical phenomena of the world, whether physical phenomena of the world, whether phenomena of the world, whet example, starts with matter and certain matter of science, and that as a consemolecular forces inseparably connected with it, and from them supposes all living organisms with all that is connected with them to be developed by natural laws. He thus derives even the mind of man. If it could thus be shown to be true be-

The Wheeling Intelligencer.



VOL. XXII.

WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

Darwinism proper has not definitely spoken on this subject. It cannot be cor-rectly affirmed that it directly involves materialism. However, that its tenden-cles are in the direction of that system pense with a Legislature altogether in rather than against it, seems to be clear. this State, seeing that previous to the God, as a spirit who sufficiently controls and cleave to that which new Constitution the people lived for two and directs all that occurs in nature is course which is proper. years under an unpublished code, and concerned, it carefully ignores him. The seeing that they are now living in blissful infinite mind, as a factor in the world around us, thus is practically eliminated. On the other hand, the mind of man is as the last session of the Legislature. It suggests that in these panisky times people are cutting off superfluous luxupers of the bowest forms of animal existences in which it can excreatly additionabled. in which it can scarcely be distinguished from the sensitiveness of certain plants. code in a State where they are always The amount of distinctive intellect left in

The tendency of the whole theory of posted so high up on the public places that the people could not read them, and then punished them for violating them. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one," present have been eager to embrace it and "Ignorance of the law excuses no one," the books tell us, not even the people of West Virginia, and therefore if we make any legal blunders these times we must expect to pay the penalty when we discover what the law is.

The following is an't extract from the control of the second The following is an extract from the rich the earth, and nourish plants, which leed other generations of men."

take their places and break up this now not to do it; policy of our enterprising ruplers. We trust some one will enlighten us if any light can be gotten from the present permanent seat. The Wheeling Register recently undertook to explain the everywhere assumed. The human soul is recreased to be a direct emanation is represented to be a direct emanation

State, begging that a copy of the acts might be sent to him C. O. D. The ancerned, the language of the Scriptures was to that request which we have just seems on its face to conflict with Darwin seen, is, "The acts of the last session of the Legislature have not been printed, nor can I tell when they will be."

Now, somebody is to blame for all this;

Now, somebody is to blame for all this;

are aball in information who is in equal or lesser number." And again: we trust we shall be informed who it is, it is precisely such offenders that the press and the people will be glad to make advortous.

Darwinism and Religion.

Porthe Intelligencer.

Darwinism has a direct bearing upon larations appears to contradict the account in Genesis, which tells us that the earth at the command of God brought forth grass, herb and fruit trees, each after its kind. In the same way the living creatures in the water and on the land were produced, after their kind, This seems to indicate an original difference in species. Still it must be conceded that this language admits of an interpretation not in conflict with a form of development. It is not explicitly said to be a direct act of God which produces the creatures. He operates indirectly through the earth and its elements. We might regard the passage as the statement of the result ultimately reached by a process of development under his control and gui-

> THE SCRIPTURES AND THE DARWINIAN DESCENT OF MAN.

count which Darwinism gives in regard to the origin of man comes direct ly into conflict with many of the funda-mental principles of the Bible. Darwin accounts for our bodies and souls by the lower orders of animals. The Bible as distinctly as possible declares that the Almighty, when he introduced our race

Darwinism tells us as to the condition of man that when he appeared in the world he was raised only one grade above the beasts. It would of nece ssity have been hard to decide whether he was more than an ordinary animal. The Scriptural representation is that our first parents were created in the image of God. They were holy and happy. They may not have been acquainted with modern arts, but they were richly endowed with intelligence. Theirs was a superior condition to ours. We are in a fallen state. The story of the Garden of Eden is impossible

according to Darwinism.

This hypothesis indirectly denies the moral responsibility of our race. As to our natures, according to it, we are not es sentially raised above the dog, or wolf, or ape. And unless we are prepared to ascribe a genuine accountability to them, it cannot be attributed to us. Our conpoints
power
phase of their social instincts. As to the
evil tendencies which are within us, we as
area did not bring them upon ourselves.
There never was such a thing as the fall
of man. We are rising from the level of
the beasts, and these are some of the unforth the beasts, and these are some or the un-happy remains of our former state which cling to us. In fact if this theory could be true, not only must moral responsibil-ity but even right as a rule of con-duct for man disappear. We are no bet-ter by nature than the brutes, to which such a thing as essential rectitude is inap

And if God did not make man uprigh and happy, if there has been no fall, and if we are not strictly speaking responsible, then the idea of redemption by Christ is foolishness. Darwinism in its account of

Mind therefore is but a mode of the development of matter. It originates in proceed to conform all our other notions material properties, and can have no existence when separated from material substances.

By TELECRAPH.

BY TELECRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

Is act it in the nature of the case cannot be proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the case in the matter of the case in the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the case in the matter of the case in the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the water of the proved. It cannot be more than a by the proved. It cannot be more than a by the proved. It cannot be more than a by the proved. It cannot be more than a by the proved. It cannot be more than a by the proved. It cannot be proved. It cannot be more than a by the proved. It cannot be proved. be proved. It cannot be more than a hy-pothesis at the most. And it does inpoincesis at the most. And it does infringe upon our dearest religious convictions. What therefore are we to do? Must we remain in uncertainty both as to Darwinism and religion? Or shall we look at the evidences in favor of each and cleave to that which commends itself as true? Surely the latter is the only convex which is averaged, official advises the street of the convex which is averaged. Washington, Feb. 12.—The War Deartment has received official advises.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCES.

On the one side, therefore, we place Darwinism. It is urged upon us as a hypothesis. As such it is not claimed to be proved. Darwin himself makes no such pretension. The utmost that its most ubstantial advocates assert for it is that it is probable as an explanation of the facts of nature. Many of the most distinguished men of science scout it as an utter absurdity except within a very limited sphere. On the other side, are certain great religious principles. And it may be worth while here to remind some of the men of our time that there are at least a few elementary religious truths, which in the past history of our race have been setting the past history of the Treasury and the past history of the pas Another is that the world bears the impress of a Creator, and of his wise design in its affairs. A third is that there is such a thing as an ever-present and all control ling Providence. A fourth is that wind and water in their very nature are differ-ent. The Scriptures also have been attes-ted by so much internal and external evi-

is possible in harmony with religion that in a limited way development may have obtained among plants and animals. It is not probable that it has operated. But it it has, it in no way conflicts with religion. And in case it has obtained among plants and animals, it has been as a law under the close guidance and control of the Al mighty. And it had nothing to do with the origin of man He is not the offspring of the beasts. He came originally by direct creation from the hands of God.

The So-called Scene at the Wheeling Female College.

Editors of the Intelligencer : On taking up your paper this morning and glancing at the title of the leading editorial "A scene at the Female College, I was surprised to learn that anything ha occurred recently at our 風 Institution occurred recently at our M Institution worthy of your editorial notice. On reading the article my surprise was increased to amazement when I found that no "scene" such as is described in that article had ever transpired within our scade-

mic precincts.

Inasmuch as the article contains many mis-statements and is a reflection on the good order and polite behavior of our pupils and the management of the College, and taken as a whole is a wrong repre-sentation of the facts, I feel constrained to reply by way of correction and expla-

On Tuesday, not yesterday, two Friends (Asa Branson and Isaac Mitchell, from near Flushing, O.,) called at the College and respectfully asked the opportunity to have a religious Conterence with our pupils. This was cheerfully accorded them and nine o'clock vesterday morning was an

pointed as the time.

After a few opening remarks by Dr.

Halley McCoy and an interval of silence,
Asa Branson, who is a minister in the
Friends Church, arose and addressed himself to the young ladies particularly.

The address in general was on the subject of the vanity of this life as compared with the joys and blessedness of a

At no time did he speak of the indiffer-nce to religion that characterized boarding school life, while he did throughout his discourse urge on them the duty of paying more attention to their souls. one point he casually referred to modern amusements—the theatre, opera, and instru-mental music, in a way that caused many to smile, but I assure you there was no to smile, but I assure you there was no improper levity or discourteous conduct on the part of a single pupil; so far as the teachers observed, toward the speaker.

The address was characterized by the simplicity and directness of speech peculiar to the Friends, and was interspersal by frequent and apposite quotations. ed by frequent and apposite quotations from the Scriptures, and how his plain, sincere and affectionate entreaties could be called by any one present "the canting, whining and pharisaical style of the Caudle lecture," passes my understanding.

I wish "it distinctly understood that there was no unseemly levity and that the Friend did not therefore find it necessary to reprimand our pupils, and if he had with all the Faculty would have been ex-ceedingly mortified. The further state-ment that he "accused the young ladies of trying to persecute him." is simply ri-diculous; as also that the young ladies took fright at the prospect that the speaker might attempt to martyr himself, right they and there.

then and there.
In regard to the rejoinder by the gentleman named in the article, I will only say now, that it was wholly uncalled for at the time and was wholly unauthorized by us. This was explained to the Friends by way of apology for the unseemly in-terruption in their religious interview with our school.

The Friends then departed as they came, as I sincerely believe in the Spirit of the Gospel of Peace and with a sincere desire to do good. - W. H. MORTON.

Fire at New Haven, Pa.

Privebungh, Feb. 12.—A special to the Chronicle from Connellsville, Pa., states that a disastrous fire occurred in New Haven, opposite Connellsville, about half past ten this morning. A mill, dry house, dwelling and stable belonging to Mickel & Kaines and Mickel, Colham & Co., were destroyed. Total loss about \$13,500. Insured for about one half. The whole town was at one time in great danger of

New York Centennial Commission Abolished

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Owing to the presence of William M. Tweed and Thos. O. Fields on the Commission selected to represent New York at the Centennial celebration, to be held in Philadelphia, the

(By the Western Union Line orthwest cor. of Main and M

partment has received official advices confirming the accounts of the murder of Lieut. Robinson and a private by the In-dians. The following telegram was re-

VIA FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 10. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

The Secretary of the Treasury sont a communication to the House of Representatives to day in response to the resolution calling for a statement of the amount of money paid from March 1st, 1869, to November 3d, 1873, by any person or prepaga in the settlement of waits and water in their very nature are different. The Scriptures also have been attested by so much internal and external evidence that to most persons who have of dence that to most persons who have carefully studied them there remains no doubt of their heavenly origin. The query is whether we will reject or at least hold York, the names of the delinquents, the names of the country and the provides the provides about 3,500 cases in New is whether we will reject or at least hold York, the names of the delinquents, the names of the delinquents, the names of the provides about 2,500 cases in New parties, because Darwinism within the names of the indeptedness, and the names of the indeptedness. "At this distance from Charleston, we do not know whom to blame. If it is true that the public printing of the State is the three is a God who responsible for this trifling with the public interests. It if grows out of the war between Governor Jacob and Walker, or adue to the want of concert between the Executive and Printing Commissioners, for Heaven's sake let the whole batch go back to their homes, so that somebody can take their places and break up this how not to do it; policy of our enterprising runate their places and break up this how and the do it; policy of our enterprising runate to do it; policy of our enterprising runate runate and to the collector, and which is utterly denied by the manuel of their heavenly origin. The query for the query for the east hold on uncertainty all these well established in uncertainty all these well established to their heavenly origin. The query force, the doubt of their h on the largest sams, together with the names of the delinquents are given. Special Agent B. G. Jayne, is stated as the informer in the cases mentioned and is receiving in aggregate \$93,000, in addition to at least \$10,000 in small cases. Apart from these there is a statement of delinquency of Phelps, Dodgo & Co., namely, \$27,107. The costs and expenses of the recovery was \$2145. peoses of the recovery was \$3,165. Jayne, as informer to this case received \$65,718, and Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer, each one third of that sum or \$21,006 The officers in all similar

> the delinquency of other firms. The gross proceeds were \$4,210,391; duties \$222,774; costs and expenses \$234,104; amount covered into the Treasury \$3:753,512. The Collector received \$407; 245; Naval Officer \$324,058; Surveyor \$391,313; informers \$716,248; total amount distributed \$1,838,766; United States share remarking in the Treasury States share remaining in the Treasury \$1.914.776. The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a statement of the fines, penal-ties and forfeitures in the district of Boston and Charlestown from March 1st 1869, to November 3d, 1873. Special Agent Jayne also received large amounts as informer here. The net amount covered into the Treasury was \$509,401. Of which the collector received \$50,816; naval officer, \$50,817; surveyor, \$50,817 informers, \$153,798; total amount dis-tributed, \$307,249. The United States' share remaining in the Treasury is

cases receiving one-third as much as in-former Frank E. Howe, Geo. Brown and C. M. Bracket received \$14,500 from

ST. LOUIS.

Organization of Sovereigns of Indus try.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 12.—Council No. 1 of the Sovereigns of Industry was organized here last night by a W. Earle, of Worces-ter, Mass., the Master of the National Council. This is the the first subordinate council of the order organized in the West. Great interest in the order has West. Great interest in the order has been excited here, and Mr. Earle has no merous invitations from the mechanics in this city and the interior towns to organize councils. Subordinate councils are now organized in five States, and the order is spreading very rapidly.

An unknown man threw himself in

front of a railroad train near Belleville Ill., yesterday, and was instantly killed.

A strike by the coal miners, of St. Clair
County, Ill., opposite this city, is now in progress. THE NATIONAL GRANGERS.

In the National Grange this morning
Mrs. Taylor, of South Carolina, was
elected as Pomana in place of Mrs. Kelly
resigned, and Mrs. Moore, of Florida, as
Flora in place of Mrs. Abbott. E. R. Shankland was unanimously re-elected as a member of the Executive Committee. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Grange in a body visited the Merchants' Exchange by invitation and were cordially received. W. M. Samuels, President of the Exchange, welcomed them in a short speech, and several Grangers made brid remarks of a general character.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—The Episcopal Convention re-assembled at 9 A. M. Most of the forencon was occupied in discussing the charges made against Dr. Dekoven by the Nashatah professors, and especially the pamphlet by Dr. Eogen, of Nashatah, entitled "Principles, not Men," and which was aimed at the principles of Dr. Dekoven. A fire-brand was thrown into the Covention in the shape of a document signed by four young students at Nashatah, declaring that Dr. Eogen had stated that the pamphlet was written for political effect. To end the discussion and personalities which bid fair to prolong personalities which bid fair to prolon he Convention for several days, Mr. Strong moved that the debate terminate at 9 r. m., and the business of electing a Bishop be proceeded with. Dr. Dekoven here rose and asked the

privilegel of the floor the last hour, be-tween 8 and 9 P. M., to define his position. This was objected to on the ground that it would be unfair to the Hoffman party to proceed to the election of a Bishop under the spell of the Professer's eloquence. Dr. Dekoven declined making any statement under any other condition pending the argument on this point. The Convention adjourned till 3 P. M.

The faction opposing the extreme re-treatis of the Dekoven party are conserv-atives, not Cumminaists. There are said to be only a lew of the Cummins' party in the diocese. The excitament is very high, and each step is hotly contested with very bitter feelings on both sides.

Special Election.

Toleno, O., Feb. 12.—At the special election held in this city to-day, Major General James B. Steadman received 595 majority to succeed Chief Justice Waite ably to-day abolished the whole as delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. Mr. Ingalls presented the credentials of James A. Harvey, elected United States Scuator from Kansas, and Mr. Harvey

Mr. Patterson said that on the passage of the resolution in the Legislature the yeas and nsys were called, and it was unanimously adopted, the Democrats voting with the Republicans.

what he was now contending for, not otherwise. He would like to see the volume of the currency increased a hundred million dollars if possible. He believed the temper of the Senate was for an increase, and for the purpose of testing the question he would withdraw the amendment pending, and move the following as a substitute for the bill as reported by the Committee: To strike out the enacting clause and insert, "That \$46,000,000 in notes shall be issued to the National Banking Associations now or-National Banking Associations now organized, in addition to that at present in circulation, under the same rules, regu-lations and limitations as are now pres-

cribed by law." Mr. Sherman appealed to the Senator not to endanger this bill, which was in-tended as one for local relief, by tacking tended as one for local relief, by tacking on to it the great question of inflation. Let that question be met fair and square and decided. He was opposed to any increase in currency, and the question of inflation or not could be determined once for all, so soon as the National Appropriation bill be disposed of. But now he hoped this bill would pass as it came from the committees that relief might be offered those sections needing it.

Mr. Logan said if a majority of the Senators on this floor wanted contraction let there be a vote, and those who favored

let there be a vote, and those who favored ext here be a vote, and those who favored expansion would acquiesce in the result, and there the fight would end. If, on the other hand, a majority wanted an increase let them have it. He wanted no deception in this matter, and hoped the friends of fractional currency would stand by this proposition, for a moderate increase would he an entring wedge.

be an entering wedge.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.

Among the Executive documents submitted by the Speaker, after the reading of the journal, was a response to a call for information in regard to the amount for information in regard to the amount paid for the compromises of suits growing out of frauds on the New York and Boston custom houses. The documents are voluminous and were ordered printed.

Mr. Gunckle from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to authorize the sale by public auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory, containing about twenty-three square miles, and the Government buildings thereon. The land is to be sold in tracts of not more than 80 acres each, and at not less than \$1.25 per acre.

and at not less than \$1.25 per acre.
On motion of Mr. Kasson an amendment was adopted requiring not less than three months public notice of the time

bursing officers of the army. Passed.

Mr. Hawley, from the same committee, reported a bill governing the leave of absence of army officers. It provides that all officers on duty at any point west of the line drawn morth and south through Comple City and north of a line drawn. Omaha City and north of a line drawn east and west from the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days leave of absence if taken but once in two years without deduction of pay and allowances, or three months' leave once in three years, or four months' leave once in four years. After an explanation the bill

was passed.

Mr. Cohurn, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by territorial authorities of Dacotah arms, equipments, military stores, sup-plies, and all other expenses of the volunteer force in the Indian war of 1862

The House then at half-past one o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the fortification bill Items of \$20,000 each for Forts Foote and Washington on the Potomac river was strack out. Items for Forts Moultrie, Sumpter and Pulaski were retained. The appropration for Fort McHenry and Fort Jefferson were refused. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to th House and was passed. The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa in the chair, on the bill to repeal the stamp duty of tax on matches, and Mr. Dawes proceeded address the House.

Mr. Dawes discussed the pending bill and that for the repeal of check stamps. The tax on matches last year reached \$3,500,000, and that on bank check \$1, 600,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated that the repeal would require him to refund \$500,000 to those now holding bank checks, and a like amount for stamps on matches, so that the question of repeal involved \$5,100,000. The Committee on Ways and Means were unanimous against the repeal. The Secretary of the Treasury had on hand \$130,000,000, of which some \$70,000,000 was held in trust, leaving but sixty millions belonging to the Government. Its total available funds are forty-eight millions in gold and nearly twelve milnillions in gold and nearly twelve

millions in gold and nearly twelve millions in currency. The receipts from July 1st, 1873, to February 1st, 1874, were \$165,677,972, and the estimate for the remaining five months of the year was \$116,100,000, making a total available fund of \$281,777,973. The expenditures to February 1st were; on account of the sinking fund, \$12,966,450, and on appropriation, \$127,174,585. The liabilities were: Unexpended balances of appropriations, \$163,881,557; interest on public debt, \$41,286,661; accrued interest, \$6.5987,477. Besides the estimated expenditures on account of sundry, indefinite and permanent appropriations of \$6, and on the property of the heart after a protracted land, Mt. Vernon & Coes Railroad, and widely known.

Suicided.

Denver, Col., Feb. 11.—D. W. C. Root, a saloon keeper, suicided at Colorado Springs this evening, by a pistol shot through his head. Cause, financial stroubles.

figures not clearly understood by the reporter, makes the total expenditures of \$393,846,450, against available resources of \$341,780,201. So if the Government should be called upon during the year for all the appropriations made by Congress, there would be a deficit of \$52,066,449. This represented the condition of the Treasure on paper. Mr. Alcorn, of Missisaippi, presented the credentials of H. R. Pease, elected United States : Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Patterson presented a resolution of the Legislature of his State in favor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Patterson and the Legislature of his State in favor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary those outstanding and revision of all those outstanding and revision of all those outstanding are revision of all the represented the condition of the Treasury on paper, but there was no probability that the Treasury would be a deficit of the Treasury on paper, but there was no probability that the Treasury appropriations. Many of the items come under the head of permanent appropriations. years ago had not been covered into the Treasury. A careful revision of all those outstanding appropriations shows that they aggregate \$33,369,035. Assuming that the Treasury will not be called on for it, there would be on hand at the close of the current year, \$20,303,385. This sum excluded the sinking fund. That is the government would meet all liabilities and also provide for the sinking fund and also provide fund and also provide for the sinking fund and also provide fund and also pr would meet all liabilities and also pro-vide for the sinking fund and still have \$20,000,000 a year, as against \$60,000,000 at the beginning, but against that \$20,000, 000 were to be drawn all the deficiencies that arose during the war. He understood there would be a million deficiency in the Indian bureau, and he estimated the miscellaneous deficiencies at \$2,000,000. He had never bross the second of the 000. He had never known the defi-ciency bills at any session to amount to less than three millions, and had known them to reach \$18,000,000. He had left out of the estimates of deficiences the claims made by the District of Columbia for the expenditures made in

the District, and varying from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 on the face of its prohibition by the act of January 8, 773. Of the contraction there are further liabilities b the Board of Public Works for imptoving the streets, &c. Except in pursuance of the appropriations Congress was con-fronted with these claims. He would not discuss their legality, but would say that after that enactment the Treasury Deander that enactment the freesury De-partment could not have contemplated any expenditure by the Board for which the Treasury would be liable. If, however, this sum should be paid out it would inthis sum should be paid out it would increase the deficiencies to, say \$7,600,000. The claims from the mixed commission would swell them \$2,000,000 more, leaving but \$10,000,000 of cash on hand at the end of the year. It was evidently unsafe for the Treagury to be reduced as low as \$10,000,000 to meet the emergencies in the absence of Congress. No man would take upon himself the difference in the second of the part of the second of the part of th would take upon himself the duties of the Treasury Department in face of all liabilities of such a balance, with the monthly expense of the government, much in excess thereof, unless provided by Congress with some means on which he could fall

back.

In reply to Garfield Mr. Dawes said the
\$44,000,000 in reserve and the use made
of it by the Secretary of the Treasury had
not entered into his calculation. The receipts of the first seven months of the fis celpts of the first seven months of the fis-cal year of 1873 and 1878 compared with the corresponding months of 1873 and 1874 were as follows: For 1872 and 1873, customs, \$111,000,000; add internal revenue, \$57,000,000; add to tal, \$178,842,786; for 1873 and 1874 cus-toms, \$93,000,000; add internal revenue, \$57,000,000; add total, \$150,527,084, show-ing a failing off in the receipts of the ing a falling off in the receipts of the present year from those of last year of \$28,315,702. The comparison of the receipts for the last five months of the last fiscal year with the estimated receipts of the coming five months of this fiscal year was as follows: 1873 and 1873 receipts was as follows: 1873 and 1873 receipts for last five months, \$127,000,000; add 1873 and 1874 estimated receipts for next five months, \$116,000,000, making a falling off in that period of \$11,516,275.

Mr. Daws then, as was due to the administration of the Secretary of the Department, stated, in detail, the reduction in duties by Congress on tea and coffee, and other articles.

three months public notice of the time and place of sale in not less than three public newspapers printed and published in the Territory. The bill thus amended passed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made into the economy, propriety and necessity of the Military Affairs, reported a bill making it to the economy, propriety and necessity of the Military Affairs, reported a bill making it to the economy, propriety and necessity of the Military Affairs, reported a bill making it to the economy, propriety and necessity of the Military Affairs, reported a bill making the House will agree with me that the Treasury is liable any moment to go to protest unless it can have a margin more to be relied upon than this, less than ten to be relied upon than this, less than ten million dollars. Then every Government will see that we do not discharge our duty, unless we, as a law-making power, pass some measure by which to increase pass some measure by which to increase that margin. Of course there are but three ways to do that thing. It may be done by increased taxation, by a loan, or by a cutting down of expenditures. Unless one or other of these three things be resorted to, and resorted to in earnest, we less one or other of these three threet, we resorted to, and resorted to in earnest, we who have the credit of the Treasury of ing and holding only the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administration to the faithful discharge of the laws which we make shall have failed in the discharge

of our duty.

Mr. Dawes continued by opposing any increase in taxation, giving credit to Secretary Boutwell for his appeal to the committee of conference in its last mo-ments for striking out four or five millions f a further reduction, and which resulted in the striking out of those very measures which are now pending. Mr. Dawes continued in further explanation of the measure, speaking nearly three hours At its close the House took a recess till

> Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT,
> OFFICEOF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—8:00 F. M.

PROBABILITIES. For Friday in the New England and Middle States, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, clouds and rain. For the Lower Lake Region and Ohio Valley, southeast to southwest winds, ning weather and rain. For the Middle and South Atlantic

ceasis, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and possibly rain.

For the Gulf States, southerly winds, increasing to brisk and rain, followed by severe northern winds in Western Texas. For the Northwest and Lake Superior, cold and brisk northwesterly winds.

Chief Justice Waite. Tolego, Feb. 13.—Chief Justice Waite is to leave Toledo for Washington at 3 o'clock to morrow morning, and will reach that city on Saturday. He will take his seat on the re-assembling of the Supreme Court, on the first Monday in

CHICAGO.

The Warren County (III.) Bond

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Drummond has anniled the demurrer to the exceptions in the Warren County bond cases. The suits are of public interest, not only on account of the amount involved, but as presenting a new phase of the Mailline.

Company. Before the bonds were issued certain of the taxpayers fied a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court of that County to enjoin the Board of Supervis-

County to enjoin the Board of Supervis-ors from issuing the bonds, alleging that no sufficient notice of the election at which the bonds were voted was given, and that the County officers had acted collusively with the railway company in issuing the bonds. Upon a hearing the in-junction was dissolved by the Circuit Court on the 23d of January, 1871. Two days after the bonds were issued and reg-istered in the State Auditor's office, and were subsequently put on the market and

istered in the State Auditor's office, and were subsequently put on the market and sold. After the dissolution of the injunc-tion and issue of the bonds, the complain-ants appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, where the decree of the Circuit

the State, where the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed and the bonds declared to be unauthorized and void. Thereupon the tax-payers filed a second bill making as new parties the defendants, as they had not known of the issue of the bonds, and asking for a like decree as in the first chancery suit, which second bill is still pending. The Portsmouth Savings Bank of New Hampshire, and Augustus Post, of New York, having purchased the

Post, of New York, having purchased the bonds in question in open market without any actual notice of the pendency of the chancery proceedings in the

bonds hive to the chancery proceedings was a notice to the purchasers of the bonds. To those pleas the "plaintiff" filed replica-tions setting forth that they are bona of the bonds and the setting forth that they are bona

case of Allottes Supervisors of Fond do Lac county, in sixteen, Wallace. In that case the question of lispenders was involv-ed, but the Supreme Court of the United

States on affirming the validity of the bonds did not refer to this question in any manner. Judge Drummond in this point

is understood to have differed from the ruling in the case above referred to but felt bound to follow its decision. The present case will shortly be tried on the

acts, and the delendants will be allowed

to bring up this disputed point on the mo tion for a new trial.

A Gathering of Citizens.

istry for a gunboat to be stationed at the Government buildings was refused by the commander of the fleet. A resolu-

ion was also sent to the city members

to form a Government. It is understood

he makes no changes in personal of the Cabinet. Considerable excitement still prevails. Mr. Morton, one of the leaders

in the attack on the parliament buildings, is out for common. Mr. Higgins, another leader, having been threatened with ar-

rest publishes a card, accepting the entire

responsibility of the demonstration. The House meets Friday, when the petition

will be considered. The press in opposi-ion to the general government says: Nothing but dissolution will satisfy the

country, and charges that an attempt to change the terms of the union was done

Pire at Marletta, Ohio.

CINGUARATI, Feb. 13.—A- fire at Ma-rietts, Ohio, Tuesday night, destroyed the Marietts Chair Factory. The loss is esti-mated at \$45,000; insured \$15,000. The fire throws 300 persons out of employ-

MARIETTA, Feb. 12.—The insurance on

MARIETTA, Feb. 12.—The insurance on the chair factory burned night before last was in the following companies: Amazon, Cincinnati, \$3,000; Millville Mutual, N. J., \$2,000; American Central, St. Louis, \$1,000; West Chester, \$1,250. On the stock: Aurora, Cincinnati, \$1,375; American Cartival, St. Louis, \$2,375. On himself, \$1,275.

ican Central, St. Louis, \$1,375. On lumber: West Chester, \$5,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$1,500.

Funeral Services.

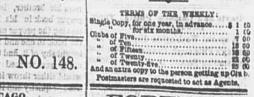
OTTOWA, Feb. 12.—The funeral of the late Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Guigees, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocess of Ottawa, took place this morning with funesing corresponder. The Orto

o violate the railroad clause.

manner. Judge Drummond in this s understood to have differed fro

A large sheet containing all the
CURRENT NEWS,MECHLLANEOUS, LITTERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE
AND VALLUABLE READING FOR TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

The Weekly Intelligencer



FOREIGN. ENGLAND.

THE ABILANTEE WAR OVER, LONDON, Feb. 19 .- Sir Garnett Wollsey d his white troops are annou leave the Gold Coast for home on March 1st, the war with the Ashantees being

There is considerable speculation whether Disraeli or the Earl of Derby will become Premier. GERMAN BARK WRECKED

on account of the amount involved, but as presenting a new phase of the liability of towns and corporations on their bonds issued in aid of the building of railways. The arguments were very elaborate, Exchief Justice Lawrence and Mr. Harding appearing for the Country of Warren, and Judge J. G. Wilson and E. B. McCagg for the bondholders. The case involves the legality of \$200.000 is the lega LONDON, Feb. 12.-The German bark dercules has been wrecked. Eleven of for the bondholders. The case involves the legality of \$200,000 in bonds of the County of Warren, in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad the crew perished.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.-Emperor Frances Joseph left here last evening for Petersburg, on a visit to Czar,

NEW YORK CITY.

FREE SOUP HOUSES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- The members of the Stock Exchange have opend a sub-scription list for the establishment of a free soup house in the lower part of the city. James Gordon Bennett has given \$30,000 to supply soup to the poor from fire and police stations.

FOUND DEAD. Jules Tilpettie, traveling actor, was found dead in his bed in the Atlantic Ho-

el yesterday.

Rev. Charles Kingsley Author, and one of the Chaplains in ordinary to Her Maj-esty Queen Victoria, arrived yesterday on a visit to the United States. A jury has been secured for the trial of of John E. Simmons, indicted for the mur-

der of Nicholas W. Deryea. Carnival Proclamation.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—King Momus has issued his proclamation announcing that he will make his entrance into the city on Tuesday next at four o'clock, the procession of the Memphis. The grand feature of the accession. any actual notice of the pendency of the chancery proceedings in the State Courts, immediately commenced the present suits for the recovery of unpaid interest on the coupons in July last. The county pleads the adjudication of the State Supreme Court, declaring the bonds invalid, and insists that the pendency of the chancery proceedings was ure of the occasion will take place at night. Strangers are already pouring into the city. Forty additional policemen will be placed on duty to keep order durng the carnival. Sulcide.

Columbus, O., Feb. 12.—Mary Evans, aged sixteen, committed suicide to-day by taking landanum. She came to this city from her home in Harrisburg, in this county, six weeks ago, and has been boarding at the Temperance House. Last week she joined a variety show here and was annarrathy satisfied with her diplicate. tions setting forth that they are bona-fide purchasers for the walue, and that they had no actual notice of the pen-dency of chancers sults. Nor any notice that the bonds were lavalid. The that the bonds were invalid. The county demurred to the replications, claiming that the pending of the suit was a notice of its demurrer, which Judge Drummond overruled, holding that the doctrine of lispenders does not apply to commercial paper, and also in effect restificting the wirefulled but when was apparently satisfied with her dublou usociations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL commercial paper, and also in effect reaffirming the principle that when fect realifming the principle that when-ever there is a statute authorizing a mu-nicipality issue of bonds, and it does issue them they are not liable to be impeach-ed in the hands of a boundide purchaser. The above ruling was in pursuance of the MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 -- MONEY-Easy at 4s5 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE-Firmer at \$4.85 for 60 days and \$4.68 for sight. Custom

receipts \$561,000. Gold—Closed at 112; after selling as high as 1124. Carrying rates 2a7 per cent. Treasury disbursements \$70,000 Clearings \$44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS-Strong. STATE BONDS-Quiet and steady.

Missouri. 93% Virginia new. Cennessee, old. 83% Virginia, old. Connessee, new. 84 N. Carolina, old. N. Carolina, new Stocks-Opened weak and declined

from to 2t per cent. The greatest demeeting deems it advisable to oppose any negotiations for the capital stock of the dry dock, or to guarantee or borrow any until the scheme of the McKenzie ministry for the relaxation of the terms of the Union shall be made known; and further, that it is opposed to the Provincial government interfering with the terms, or agreeing to any new terms offered by the McKenzie government until that shall have been submitted to the people for adoption. An application by the Ministry for a guphosi to be stated at the control of th from the lowest point 40,000 Wabash, 5,500 Pacific, 6,500 Ohios and 12,000 Lake Shore. The American District Telegraph stock was exceptionally strong, and closed at 561 bid, on a who support the Government, calling upon them to resign. The same afternoon Decosmas resigned and has since left the qity it is said to stand for an outside District for the Commons. To-day Walkem, Attorney General of Decosmas Winistry, was called upon by the Governor To-day Corps. The same and the western Union Telephone To-day Walkem, Attorney General of Decosmas Western Union. 785/18t. Paul preferred. 78/2 Walkem, Attorney General of Decosmas Western Union. 785/18t. Paul preferred. 78/2 Walkem, Attorney General of Decosmas United States. 71/2 Terre Haute 14/2 Control of the Corps. The same afternoon of the Walkern Union Telephone Walkern Union. 785/18t. Paul preferred. 78/2 Walkern, Attorney General of Decosmas Union States. 71/2 Terre Haute 14/2 Control of Terre 14/2 Control of T

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- There is a much etter feeling and increased activity in the market for domestic and foreign goods. The jobbing trade is improving, and the market is full of buyers from all sections. Cotton goods in fair demand and steady cottonades active; Lewiston cottonades 27ic; York T. & D. 82ic. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings fairly active. Black mohair lustres in good request

Toledo Market.

Toledo, Feb. 13.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Dull and a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash \$1 48; amber Noting a \$1 48; March \$1 50. Corn-Dull and lower; high mixed 63‡c; March 64‡c; April 66¢; May 67‡c; new 59¢; low mixed new 58¢; no grade 60¢. Oats—Dull and a shade lower, 49‡c; No. 2, 47¢. Clover Seed—\$5 15a5 85. Hogs—Dull, \$8 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 12.—Flour—Very weak. Wheat—Very dull; red \$1 60a 1 67; amber \$1 75a1 78; white \$1 75a1 85. Rye—State and western 96c. Corn— Firm, yellow 76278c; mixed 76c; white 82c. Oats—Very strong; white 60264c, mixed 88c. Petroleum—Ornde 194c; reing with imposing ceremonies. The pro-cession included the various national and religious societies, members of the flat municipal council, county coun-fined 14½c. Whisky—\$101}.

Cabhiet, municipal council, county council, different professions and an immense
number of prominent citizens of all religious denominations. The body in a
sitting posture was dressed in his full
robes and carried by eight Priests in an
open bier. The stores were closed and
many of them draped in mourning.

Indee 144c. Whisky—\$1 Ul-2.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

Privational, Market April 154c. Orade—
Quiet; quoted at \$1 80.

For additional Markets see Fourth Page.